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WEATHER BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—For Lower Michigan: Generally fair Sunday, with west winds.

CITY AND COTTAGE.

One of the facts with which the wealthy home-owners of this city are afflicted is that of deserting their comfortable homes for the discomforts of cottage life during the summer months. It is no criticism on the pleasures or delights of the other nine months of the year to say that in June, July and August Grand Rapids is superlatively the best residence city in America.

We are blessed with a magnificent climate. It is neither too hot at noon-day nor too cool in the evening. Our drives are well shaded, smooth-surfaced and radiate in all directions to the quiet country roads. Nearly lakew are accessible by street car lines or a brief ride on the railways. The bathing at Ottawa beach and Reed's lake is quite as safe, delightful and refreshing as anywhere else. In short, the city is a summer resort, affording all the pleasures and many more than can be secured at the "popular" resorts to which hundreds annually flock every summer.

The result of this yearly begins is that many of our most beautiful residences are closed during the season when they are and should be most inviting and comfortable. The owners go away to occupy cottages built adjacent to some lake or river. They put up with all sorts of inconveniences; carry on an endless warfare against flies and mosquitoes; eat ill-flavored and undercooked food; drink questionable fluids and enjoy the miseries of a cottage home with the fortitude of Spartan gladiators. When they return it is with a sense of relief, not because they are refreshed by their outing, but because they return to the comforts of home in this charming city. The fact is pursued chiefly to enable those who can afford it to refer to their "summer cottage at so-and-so." The real benefit and enjoyment are represented by no tangible results.

WORLD'S FAIR FINANCES.

With \$125,000 available to exhibit the resources of Michigan and erect a state building at the world's fair, the board of state managers has found it expedient to expend for these purposes up to date only \$79,650, leaving an unexpended balance of \$45,350. From this balance on hand, after deducting \$18,261.28, the amount set apart to pay for the maintenance of the building and to pay the board's expenses and secretary's expenses and salary, there will remain \$27,088.72. This is \$1,541.57 more than was voted in the extra appropriation made by the last legislature. What will be done with the surplus? Why has it not been expended to complete the several different Michigan exhibits at the fair? To the first question, an easy answer suggests itself; if there is any surplus when the fair ends it will be turned over to the state treasury. To answer the second question involves a series of explanations which the board is best qualified to make.

From the report of the secretary it appears that there is \$2,541.00 remaining to the credit of the state exhibits fund; \$6,703.25 to the fruit exhibit; \$11,004.40 to the agricultural; \$1,241.33 to the state university; \$1,452.02 to women's work and varying balances to other exhibits. The most notable surplusage is in the fruit and agricultural funds. Possibly this will be accounted when fruit and cereals ripen. If so, a considerable part of the unexpended balance will be consumed, but there will still be a surplus which might better have been used to improve the exhibits. The showing is creditable to the sagacity of the board, but the exhibits are mightily disappointing to the people.

RESENTFUL ILLINOISANS.

Now the Illinois board of world's fair commissioners is displaying how easily unaffiliated resentment may make howling fanatics of otherwise self-possessed and reasonable beings. When the world's fair was dedicated the officials invited the state board to have the Illinois militia in attendance. The state board declined the invitation. Then the fair officials invited the troops and afterwards paid all expenses. When the commission was in progress the speaker's platform was so crowded that there was no room to seat the members of the Illinois board. At this unavoidable discourtesy the Illinois commissioners took umbrage, and have had their dander up ever since. The last legislature appropriated money to reimburse the fair officials for the expense incurred by the troops at the dedication. That expense amounted to nearly \$11,000. It is necessary in order to secure payment from the state officials that the board of world's fair commissioners shall audit the claim. The commissioners refuse to

audit the claim because they did not order the expense incurred. That is the technical reason advanced. The real reason is that they take this money to pay off the old score which arose when they were not given front seats at the dedication. The world's fair officials should make haste to put the Illinois board on exhibition in the military department of the ethnological building. Such pusillanimous littleness as this is a disgrace to Illinois. It is more boyish resentfulness strangely out of place in affairs of men. This board is behaving very much like the ostrich who buries his head in the sand and imagines that the most conspicuous part of his body is concealed.

IONIA'S NEW MILITIA.

Ionians have already mustered a militia company to take the place of the one recently mustered out. As a rule, it is advisable to have militia in localities where penal institutions are maintained. In case of a general escape or a revolt among the convicts, the militia, upon order of the governor, may be summoned to render assistance. It is therefore commendable in the young men of Ionia to fill in the gap made by the retirement of the old company.

With a new company at Ionia the vacancy in the state troops will be filled. This will be a disappointment to Jackson militia men, who had hoped to organize another company in the Prison city. There are already two companies in commission and two separate military organizations there now to answer any calls that might be made for troops. It is inadvisable to unduly multiply militia organizations in a city. Enough is a great sufficiency, and Jackson and Detroit and other cities of the state, including our own, are well supplied. Ionia really needs to have a militia company, and therefore militia men will be pleased that a new company is organized.

STATE BANK MONEY.

If the state bank tax of 10 per cent shall be repealed, what then? The state banks will issue notes pledged on the strength of their capital stock and their securities which are held on interest bearing loans. These latter consist principally of mortgages.

A state bank with a capital stock of \$100,000 and deposits represented by its mortgage securities and actual reserve on hand amounting to \$200,000 would have \$300,000 as a credit basis for issuing script or bank notes. These notes and script could be issued in the likeness of national bank notes, and if the people would accept them would fulfill the dreams of those who demand cheap and plentiful money.

All that prevents the issuance of such money now is the prohibitive tax of 10 per cent. The democrats are pledged to repeal the law levying that tax. If it shall be repealed nothing less than an unsettledness of public confidence and financial confusion will ensue. Instead of a circulating medium, pledged on the credit of the government, the people will be surfeited with a currency pledged on the credit of innumerable state banks, located everywhere, whose securities will always be exposed to deterioration in value.

A \$5 note issued by a state bank of Michigan will be subject to discount in every other state, and vice versa, because the people must run chances on its redemption. There would be an ever variable rate of discount, and a \$5 note worth \$4 one day might be worth only \$3.50 the next. So a revival of state bank currency may well be anticipated with distrust. Our currency should be stable, undeviating and unquestioned. The national government alone is the proper agent for regulating the currency. The state bank note is a promise to pay and is no safer than the note of an individual note whose credit is good.

COLONEL TYRRELL'S CASE.

Colonel Tyrrell of Jackson has been suspended from exercising his military functions because he said he would tell his subordinates to go to the world's fair and would ask other colonels to do the same. It is not known whether Colonel Tyrrell made use of the words imputed to him as a plain American citizen or as a colonel of his regiment and it doesn't make any particular difference. He exercised the right of free speech in time of peace and if he is to be denied that right simply because he is commissioned to wear a colonel's shoulder straps then that boasted liberty is after all but a myth. Colonel Tyrrell is a brave and intelligent man. He would be one of the last officers in the state to disobey the orders of his superiors, or spread discontent among his men. If the controlling powers are so sensitive of their dignity and importance that a citizen may not express an opinion on their action, it might be well to suspend the powers. Colonel Tyrrell will have the active sympathy of every man who prizes free speech in this land of untitled noblemen.

FREE SUPPLIES AGAIN.

Yesterday evening the board of education will hold a special meeting to consider the free supply resolution adopted at its last meeting. It is quite evident that many members of the board are persuaded that the resolution was too hastily adopted. It contemplates the introduction of a system which logically leads to municipal paternalism and is therefore hostile to our principles of government.

A full attendance of the members of the board is desirable. A free and full discussion of the question should be had before final action shall be taken. If a majority of the members believe that the free supply resolution is equitable and that it will lead to no mischievous results, their decision will be more acceptable after the taxpayers have had an opportunity to express their views.

It will not be disputed that if the board has power to tax the childless citizen to pay for the school supplies of children of untaxed and untaxable parents, the board also has power to go

even farther and tax the childless citizen to buy wearing apparel for the children of others. This conclusion is logically and therefore legally inevitable. It is urged by some taxpayers that the supplies which the board proposes to furnish free, are not strictly essential. Time was when the state and blackboard were deemed sufficient for practical purposes. Nor is that day yet wholly beyond recall. Still this claim is on a par with one advocating the use of old-fashioned utensils and conveniences on the ground that they were good enough for our fathers and it should cut no figure in the discussion of the subject. The taxpayers desire to be assured that the free supply rule is equitable, legal and advisable.

GROVE'S DECISION.

Judge Grove decided that the inmates of the Soldiers' home are not entitled to vote in election district No. 1 of Grand Rapids township. He was a candidate for the office he now holds, at the last election, and his decision was against his own interests and, therefore, doubly impartial and decisive.

If the supreme court shall sustain his decision it follows that the vote of that precinct must be cancelled. It is the fault of no political party that the constitution and the law forbid certain persons from exercising the franchise. The last legislature recognized the fact that the fault is in the law and proposed and passed a remedy. So that the action of the legislature is a direct commendation of the soundness of Judge Grove's opinion.

Nevertheless the question will be thoroughly tested to the end that all doubt may be removed as to the status of the veterans in the Soldiers' home in relation to their rights of suffrage.

If the veterans are not entitled to vote it follows as a matter of course that the vote cast in their precinct last fall is wholly void. If wholly void, then the totals must be changed on state and congressional results. Until this question is decided, it seems to be the height of absurdity for anybody to claim that either congressional candidate is, by right and law, duly elected by a plurality of legal votes.

All the talk about electing Mr. Burrows to the speakership is mere humbug. There is not a silver democrat between the two oceans who would seriously consider for a moment the invitation to accept Jerry Simpson's suggestion. Besides that Mr. Burrows is too good a republican to listen to such a plan. He would decline to accept a distinction from the hands of the blather-skites and demagogues who now bandy his name as a political shuttlecock. Mr. Burrows is a statesman, not a trickster. He is patriotically pledged to a patriotic performance of patriotic duty. Therefore the wild-eyed, unseeing and hair-brained nincompoops handle his name without leave or license. He will never be speaker through a combination with Simpson populists—never.

THAT THE HERALD'S Special Illustrated edition has proved of more than passing value to the city is attested in the complimentary notices appearing in its exchanges, a number of which are reproduced this morning. The Chicago Herald declares that any misconception as to the size and importance of this city is corrected by a perusal of the Illustrated edition. The Chicago Inter-Ocean says it is a worthy representative of any city. The other notices are very pleasing and must convince the citizens of this city that the newspapers are the most effective and energetic vehicles for spreading the fame of the city abroad.

DON M. DICKINSON is proposed as a successor to Associate Justice Blatchford. Mr. Dickinson is understood to be in favor of the appointment. If this be true there is every reason to believe that President Cleveland will give the subject his serious attention. But if Don M. should on the crime he would be obliged to abdicate as lord high dispenser of political pap to the hungry democrat wolverines and then the referees would be orphaned. The bare thought of this dire calamity is heart sickening.

WHENEVER Ireland reaches a point where deliverance appears to be within reach, some one or more of its outspoken champions imperil its future by acts of unreasoning obstinacy. Redmond, the leader of the Parnellites, is doing infinitely more harm to the cause of home rule than all the other obstructionists combined. Ireland might well pray to be delivered from the impulsive madness of its professed friends.

MR. PHELPS closed his argument in behalf of the United States before the Hering sea arbitrators yesterday. The president of the council paid the distinguished orator a notable compliment. Said he: "You have blended the deep science of the lawyer with the refinement of a diplomatist." This is indeed a rare compliment for an argument the beginning of which is now ancient history.

By the death of Guy de Maupassant, the brightest light in French literature is extinguished. He was unquestionably the most brilliant writer of short stories who has ever lived, but his own life was colored with a realism more frightful and more repulsive than anything his diseased and distorted imagination ever conceived.

JOHN SHERMAN proposes for a moment to remark that James H. Platt of Denver is a soundly sane fellow who ought to be hanged. All of which goes to show that Mr. Sherman is probably acquainted with James.

LEXINGTON advises predict that the suspension of free coinage in India will result in a financial failure. The Colorado mine-owners are evidently playing both ends against the middle.

OUR YOUNG MERCHANTS.

Among the most popular and successful of our young business men is Morris Friedman, junior member of the dry goods firm of N. & M. Friedman at Nos. 59 and 72 Monroe street. Mr. Friedman was born in Hungary, near Buda Pesth, September 17, 1884, where he lived with his parents until he was 16 years of age. He secured a good education in the schools of his native country and having a business ambition, he started alone when 16 years old for America to avail himself of the opportunities offered



MORRIS FRIEDMAN.

every young man to enter the competition of trade. He came to Coldwater and engaged as clerk in his uncle's store where he remained eighteen months. At the end of this term of service he received a flattering offer from a second uncle, Nathan Friedman, a prosperous dry goods merchant at Muskegon, to accept a clerkship with him. The young man did so and by his natural ability and strict integrity won the confidence of his uncle to the extent that he formed a partnership with him and established a dry goods house in this city. The subject of this sketch was placed in charge of the Grand Rapids house when it was established in February, 1890, and under his able management it has grown to be one of the most substantial in the trade. Although but 20 years old Mr. Friedman has ingratiated himself with the general public and his patrons to an enviable degree, and his success in business has been phenomenal.

STATE PRESS SENTIMENT.

Governor Altgeld has finally found sympathizers. The national convention of socialists adopted a resolution last Monday expressing "admiration" for his courageous action in pardoning the anarchists, Fielden, Schwab and Neebe. Such a compliment may be appreciated by Mr. Altgeld, but few men would care to arouse admiration in such quarters.—Bay City Tribune.

The "lack of confidence," about which we hear so much, is not lack of confidence in the possibilities of our country or lack of means of attaining such possibilities, but an absolute lack of confidence in the wisdom of the democratic party, which happens to be at this time in control of every branch of our government.—Cadillac News and Express.

If it should prove that Bismarck has secured the leadership of a faction in the reichstag it will be of exceeding interest to see what policy he can devise to resist the passage of the army bill and at the same time gratify a desire to show that he thinks a good deal less of the present emperor than of certain of his predecessors.—Detroit Free Press.

In 1880 but little plate glass was made in this country, and we imported 6,000,000 square feet from Europe. This year the American factories will turn out 15,000,000 square feet. Press are nearly one-half what they were a few years ago, and American plate glass is furnished Americans.

HIT AND MISS BRIEFS.

The man who offers himself as a sacrifice in the cause of his country naturally expects to be well roasted before the operation is completed.—Indianapolis Journal.

A good many of our esteemed contemporaries are telling their readers how to see the world's fair. Don't open your mouth and shut your eyes.—Memphis Appeal.

Somebody has discovered that a piece of banana will shine up tan shoes. A piece of banana peel has often made the stars shine at midnight.—Chicago Times.

Nobody in this country seems to be a bit jealous over the call of Brazil for a million immigrants. We always were a generous people.—Boston Globe.

The saying that man wants but little here below doesn't apply to the card player. He always wants a good deal.—Buffalo Courier.

The German kaiser should at once put himself in communication with America's deposed czar.—Thomas B. Reed.—Chicago Globe.

A problem in long measure: Which is the longer, the mosquito's or the land-lord's bill at a seaside resort?—Cincinnati Tribune.

Must we protect both Liberia and Samoa, also? Was not protection a failure?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Camp meetings and watermelons will soon be in conjunction.—Baltimore American.

The matrimonial and fish markets are brack. Suckers in plenty.—Troy Press.

FOINTS ABOUT MEN.

Attorney General Townsend of South Carolina says that the state "dispensary" system of that commonwealth is going to be a howling success—figuratively of course—and that if the liquor dealers of the state think that they can nullify the law they are welcome to try it. He says the people are a little shy of the new system at first, but as they find that "Bangstarter Ben" Tillman sells good liquor and sells it cheap they will all fall into line and the state will reap a rich revenue from the monopoly.

Young John Austin Stevens, Jr. of New York, has apparently lost caste by his remarkable claims for compensation in connection with the duke of Veragua's reception. Mr. Stevens was one of the committee of 100 which took care of the duke and of the Infanta Eulalia. He has handed in a bill for \$2,000 for his services and Mayor Gilroy flatly refuses to pay it. Mr. Stevens venerable papa, likewise a member of the committee, has also presented a bill. They're a queer set down in York.

William Henry Moore of the Augusta (Ga.) News, who died recently, was one of the oldest and most versatile members of the newspaper profession in Georgia. He was by profession an author, soldier, seaman and journalist, having been a part of P. T. Barron's and afterward serving with distinction in the Confederate army under General Gordon. After this he again went into the circus business with Barnum, but soon drifted

back into the seclusion, remaining in the harness until his death.

ALLEGED TO BE FUNNY.

A Boy's Criticism.—Papa—Well, Johnny, you went to church this morning?

Johnny—Yes, papa.
Papa—How did you like the sermon?
Johnny—The beginning was good and the end was good, but there was too much middle to it, papa.—Boston Commercial.

Ballot (to rural justice).—Your honor, there's a man in court has got a bill of \$10 against you.
Justice—Good! I'll fine him \$15 for contempt of court. See that he receipts the bill, an' fetch me the odd \$5.—Atlanta Constitution.

Will Guttherr—Miss Howe, you know the language of flowers; do you find any hidden meaning in this simple little clover leaf?

Annie Howe—A clover leaf? Let me see. One, he loves me; two, he loves me not; three, he loves! Oh, Will, this is so sudden!—Puck.

Marie Wainwright, who has announced that she would retire from the stage, has changed her mind. This is astonishing; the astonishment comes in when an actress announces her withdrawal and then sticks to it.—Hartford Courant.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

One of our great universities has taken a step in the right direction to foster the maritime growth of the country by opening a school of naval architecture and marine engineering. Cornell university has inaugurated a school of this kind.

The school of naval architecture is a part of Sibley college, Cornell university. The college is under the direction of the well known Dr. Robert H. Thurston.

"How long does it take to complete the course?" asked the reporter.

"The course occupies two years," was the reply, "but is so arranged as to require three years' preparation in a good technical school before entering upon it. It is intended that students of Cornell who have reached their senior year in the course in mechanical engineering may then take up this course for their fourth college year, and finish it in one year of post-graduate work. Students from other technical schools are, of course, admitted under the same conditions."

"One of the most interesting courses in the first year's study is that in naval architecture, which is intended as a general introduction to the subject of marine construction. It opens with a general examination of the ship as a floating body, and is followed by a course of lectures on 'Ship resistance,' 'Propulsion and powering,' 'Wave motion and oscillation of ships.' The first year's course in ship building and design is also an interesting one. Its attention is given to the best practical construction in the actual materials of the ship, which has up to this point been treated by the student as a geometrical body. The subject is treated from a descriptive standpoint, and various general systems of ship building and their peculiarities are studied. Then, passing to details, we cover the most modern practice in the innumerable details of ship construction and fitting."

"You study marine machinery also in the first year, do you not?"

"Oh, yes, of course, and devote special attention to the peculiar conditions under which the marine engine is obliged to work, and the advantages of the different types and forms of engines."

RUSSIA OF TODAY.

One of the surest signs of contentment and prosperity in any country is the absence of extraordinary and exceptional legislation, and particularly of legislation intended to silence criticism, to prevent discussion, and to repress all forms of political activity. If the people of a country are satisfied and prosperous there is no necessity for severe repressive measures, because there is no popular discontent to repress. In this absence of exceptional legislation characteristic of the present situation in Russia? It appears, from the semi-official journals of civil and criminal law in St. Petersburg and Moscow, that a large part of the empire, including its most thickly settled provinces and nearly all its large cities, has been in a state of siege or, as we should say, under martial law, ever since the present emperor came to the throne.

It appears that, throughout a period of nearly twelve years, Russian governors, governor generals and chiefs of police have had authority to issue "imperative orders" with regard to all matters that concern the maintenance of public tranquility or the safety of the state; to prohibit all public, social, or sporting meetings and assemblies; to direct the closing of all commercial and industrial establishments; to remove cases from the civil to the military courts whenever, in their opinion, such a course is necessary; to arrest and imprison without judicial warrant and upon mere suspicion to make searches and seizures in all dwellings, factories, foundries, etc., without exception; and, finally, to recommend the banishment to Siberia of any person whose character seems to them obnoxious, or whose presence is regarded by the police as "prejudicial to public order."—George Kennon in Century.

CLEVELAND'S ARID NATURE.

Colonel Watterston, "retired from politics" in disgust, gives his opinion of Cleveland: A man as incapable of receiving impression as of returning warmth, and sensible of criticism only to the point of resenting it. The president sits in the white house like a wooden image made to be worshipped, not to be loved. To the weaker members of his cabinet he has imparted his dull self-sufficiency and cold stolidity. The most servile as well as the sincerest form of flattery is imitation, and the beggars on horseback whom Mr. Cleveland, seeking to discover a new political planet and to people it with creatures of his own, brought into being and mounted, have caught the trick of their chief, and are equally industrious and successful in neglecting great for little things and in seeing nothing clearly except the regulations of the civil service. They, too, take more joy in one repetition who has repeated and turned megawump than in ninety and nine democratic who have never gone astray. A poor and old friend of his said to me not long ago: "Of all the said nature I ever saw, none is so stupid as the most arid. He sympathizes with nobody, makes common cause with nobody, and in the most serious affairs trusts wholly and solely to fortune or caprice."

MORTAL CHATS.

John M. Bill of Ipswich, ex-principal of the State Normal school, is a guest in The Morton. Mr. Bill is one of the best known educators in the west. He graduated from the State Normal in 1864 in the first class ever graduated from the institution. He had been a teacher even earlier than that, and has devoted forty-four years of his life to the cause of education. Twenty-five years of this time was spent in the Detroit schools, of which he was superintendent for eleven years. In 1887 he was elected principal of the State Normal school at Ipswich. The institution flourished under his management until it has become the most thoroughly equipped school for the preparation of teachers in the country. Last month Principal Bill resigned and his resignation was reluctantly accepted by the state board of education. "I do not know what my plans for the future will be," said Mr. Bill yesterday. "I have none. I think I shall rest for a time. I have spent almost a life time in the work of teaching and have scarcely had what you would call a vacation in all those years. I don't believe I could do anything better at present than to take a rest. Perhaps I shall go to Chicago for a while and visit the exposition. I have just completed my report for the year, so I really have nothing to do for once in my life. I have taken a great deal of interest in tracing the growth of the state normal through the four decades of its existence. During the first decade the average number of students each year amounted to 355. During the next decade there was a slight falling off. The third decade showed only a nominal increase, but the fourth decade has been a remarkably prosperous one, and during the past few years we have averaged something over 800 students. The school has placed itself in touch with the high schools, and has gained the confidence of educators generally. The legislature of the past four years have been very friendly and have given us everything we earnestly asked for. The State normal has as bright a future as any institution of the kind I know of."

"I sincerely hope nothing will happen to President Cleveland to prevent him carrying out his financial policy," said C. T. Hills, the well known Muskegon lumberman in The Morton yesterday. "I am a republican, but I believe Cleveland's ideas of finance are sound and that they are for the best interests of the people as a whole. Other men in the democratic party have equally sound ideas of finance; but I do not believe anybody else could have the influence with congress that he has. It seems to me that there is a matter of doubt whether the Sherman law will be repealed unless extraordinary pressure be brought to bear. The house is undoubtedly against the law, but the senate is not so sure. There are at least six republican senators who are avowed free silver men. I cannot see how any sane and thoughtful man can conscientiously advocate free silver. If the people of the country really understood the financial situation; if they realized what free silver would mean, and what would be the effect of repealing the 10 per cent tax on state banks, the demand for the demonetization of silver and the establishment of gold as the sole monetary standard would be irresistible, and no body of law makers that could be got together would dare, for an instant, to ignore that demand."

"I've found more cause of defective vision in Allegheny country than in any other place of its size in the world,"

said Dr. W. R. Robson, of Hamburg, to The Morton last night. "They have everything done there—myopia, astigmatism, cataracts, defective vision through spinal trouble, and nearly every other disease of the organs of sight. I can't account for it, unless it is the reflection of sunlight from the sandy soil, and even that ought not to produce so much optical disease. Most persons who have troubled with their eyes owe it to carelessness and indolence. They take no care of their organs of sight, and are soon astonished to find that they can't see so well as they once could. Amovements especially are indifferent and careless. They read anything and everything, whether the print be good or bad, at any time or at all places, and it is strange that the percentage of persons who are totally blind is not greater."

Few furniture men arrived in the hotel yesterday, but they are all good buyers and will probably make nearly if not quite their usual number of purchases. Tonight there will probably be a large delegation, and the sellers are awaiting their arrival with more or less anticipation. Yesterday wasn't as especially lively day with the boys, but nobody came to sell goods Saturday, anyway. It's too near Sunday. Business will probably open up lively tomorrow morning. Among the arrivals yesterday were Charles F. Doll, Buffalo; J. L. Humbert, Syracuse; W. J. Adams, Brooklyn; W. F. Coanstock, St. Louis.

Judge Morton V. Montgomery of Lansing, one of the best known jurists in Michigan, was a guest in The Morton for a short time yesterday, while on his way home.

Dr. Henneke Gibbs of the University of Michigan medical faculty, was a guest in Sweet's yesterday on his way north.

Charles D. Crandall of Big Rapids died in The Morton yesterday.

MORTON.—C. T. Hills, Muskegon; George Houck, Belding; W. J. Wake, Saginaw; F. W. Foster, Newburg; C. M. Yeddings, St. Louis; M. M. Reese, West Detroit.

SWEET'S.—W. H. Franklin, Detroit; H. F. Cook, Kalamazoo; R. E. Jackson, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. S. E. McElroy, H. Gibbs, Ann Arbor; J. G. Mosser, Cadillac.

NEW LIVINGSTON.—A. B. Kellogg and wife, Lansing; G. W. Jenks, Detroit; John Cummings, Traverse City; N. O. Griswold, Greenville; E. O. Hendler, Detroit; J. W. Stoughton, Kalamazoo.

EAGLE.—C. C. Burback, Lapeer; M. M. Atherton, Ann Arbor; A. L. French, Cadillac; C. C. Gilles, Lakeview; C. W. Porter, Fullerton; J. C. Elsiey, Rockford.

KEST.—I. W. Feighner, Muskegon; A. H. Hendrick and wife, Middleville; A. G. Wilkinson and wife, Middleville; J. Fitzgerald, Grand Lodge; George Barnes and wife, Detroit; George Mitchell, Jackson.

CLARENDON.—E. W. Cradner, Reed City; H. A. Barker, Jackson; O. G. Marshall, Coopersville; R. E. Wickett, Sparta; E. A. Devine, Elk Rapids.

BRIDGE STREET.—F. L. Boom, Allegan; E. M. Raymond, Berlin; R. G. Hall, Plymouth; Mrs. Mary Anderson, Lansing; C. A. Twitchell, Person; J. E. Robinson, Lansing.

Clara.—That Gussie Gosh ought to be ashamed of herself, the bold thing! Dora.—What did she do? Clara.—She's accepted Jack Jewel, and he hadn't proposed to her but three times.—New York Weekly.



"Cry Havoc and Let Loose the Dogs of War."

But before you cut them loose be sure you have them properly collared or some one else may collar them and then what chagrin, what ignominy, what tantalizing annoyance must come upon you, their masters. The origin of the dog is somewhat clouded in dark doubt. Adam may have had a terrier to guard the door of his summer cottage while he was enjoying his siesta. But, be that as it may, the fact still remains that from time immemorial the dog has been to man, through thick and thin, for richer or poorer, a faithful friend and ally, and a man who will not place around the neck of such a friend a token of his esteem and appreciation in the shape of a collar ought to be doomed to wander the streets of Cairo without a cent to pay his way. We are making a

Special Sale of Dog Collars,
Dog Muzzles, Dog Medicines,
Dog Leader and
Dog Paraphernalia of all sorts.

No dog too small to be fitted from our stock. No dog so large but that we can encircle his neck with a Brass Band and soothe his savage breast.

FOSTER & STEVENS
& CO.
MONROE ST.